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Captain Cope is not content with recounting the history of the regiment, he also describes at considerable length the campaigns in which the regiment fought. He sometimes emphasizes this side of his treatment so much that one loses track of the Fifteenth Ohio. He criticizes the strategy of the campaigns and the conduct of particular generals, notably of McClellan, Buell, and Halleck. His attitude toward Grant is sympathetic. It is a question whether the author is well advised in undertaking this more ambitious task. It would seem that in the ideal regimental history the regiment, and not the general conduct of the war, should be the theme constantly before the reader.

H. E. BOURNE

History of social legislation in Iowa. By John E. Briggs. [Iowa social history series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City: State historical society of Iowa, 1915. 444 p. \$2.00)

This is a comprehensive survey of the field of "social legislation" in the state of Iowa. Part I contains such legislation during the period 1838-1897. It also includes an introductory chapter devoted to an exposition of the meaning of social legislation. In the second chapter the author gives a brief review of social legislation in England and the United States as a background for his work. Chapter 3-8 of part I deal with early social legislation in Iowa, that of the codes of 1851, 1860, 1873, and 1897. The last of those chapters in its treatment exemplifies the author's classification of social legislation under two heads: that affecting particular classes, and that affecting society in general.

The sixteen years of legislation ending with 1914 is presented in part II. The ten chapters consider the enactments touching matters of improvement of the human lot under as many headings: institutions, dependents, defectives, delinquents, pensioners, laborers, public health, public safety, public morals, and domestic relations.

Notes and references embrace about fifty pages and a full index nearly forty.

While laws directed toward the improvement of life were passed occasionally prior to 1873, the code of 1897, embodying the legislation between 1873 and that date, contains more constructive measures than any other period, except since 1897. In that period somewhat notable steps in advance, or at least denoting a change, were the substitution of a state institution to care for dependent children in place of county institutions, provisions safeguarding miners against accident and ill-health, creation of a state board of health and the passage of health and drug laws, and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It is notable that a mulct law, by which prohibition could be avoided by localities, was also provided.

It would be expected that Iowa exhibited a marked response to the tide of social legislation that has moved across the national depths in recent years. Among the laws enacted are those providing for state boards of control, mothers' pensions, safety of laborers, indemnity for work accidents, regulating child labor, more strictly guarding public health, parole of prisoners, asexualization of defectives, strengthening prohibition, and touching marriage and divorce. The text faithfully chronicles the enactment of old laws and the enactment of new ones touching these and other items.

In the reviewer's estimation the author might well have undertaken a comparative appraisal of the constructive work in Iowa and of what yet needs to be accomplished. I miss from the references to the volume any recognition of the excellent treatise of Mr. J. L. Gillen on legislation pertaining to philanthropy in general in Iowa, but it is possible Gillen's volume was not available when this one was prepared. The reviewer believes the publishers of this splendid series of volumes could well afford to save readers the inconvenience of having to cut the leaves. These are minor criticisms and militate only slightly against the excellence of the work.

JOHN M. GILLETTE

Making of Iowa. By Henry Sabin, LL.D., ex-superintendent of public instruction of Iowa, and Edwin L. Sabin. Seventh edition. (Chicago: A. Flanagan company, 1916. 282 p. \$.50)

Why are so many state histories written on the plan of a very common novel in which the story ends with the wedding day? Does the history of a state end with its admission into the union? This book is true to type and apparently the author has found nothing to relate since the civil war. The people of Iowa must indeed be happy.

So far as it goes the narrative is vivid and interesting — so much so that it is hoped the author may find time to write a history of the state of Iowa. Some ten chapters deal with the Indians and their relations with the white man. Frontier conditions, the hardships and the poverty of early settlers, are presented in concrete detail. The explorations of Lewis and Clark, Pike, and Marquette receive sufficient emphasis. The Mormons' settlements and their western migrations are fully and sympathetically described. John Brown's peculiarly intimate relations with the people of Iowa are set forth at some length.

The illustrations are not especially valuable. The maps show the evolution of Iowa from the surrounding region, the location of various Indian tribes, and the gradual growth of counties, but they are printed in a form so unattractive as largely to destroy their value.

O. M. DICKERSON